as hooks to keep them suspended from the lower side of a branch. The three-toed sloth, *Uradypus* (or "Ai"), has the exceptional number of nine cervical vertebrae ; the two-toed sloth, *Ckoloepus hojfmanni* (or "Unau"), has the equally exceptional number of six. The hair is long and shaggy, and gets an adventitious green colour from the presence of minute algae.[1] This gives to the animal the appearance of a lichen-covered bough, a resemblance which is increased in one species by an oval mark upon the back, which suggests forcibly a broken end of such a branch. The likeness of a Sloth to its surroundings is pointed

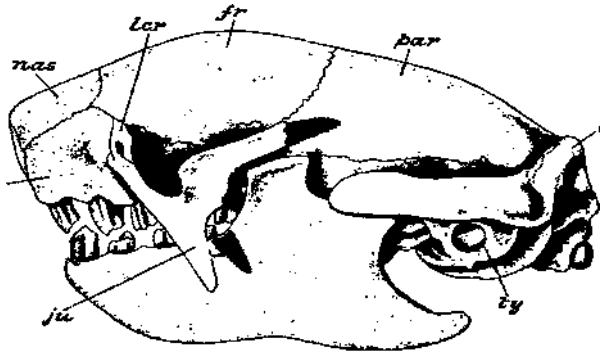

FIG. 97.—Skull of Three-toed Sloth. *Bradyptts tndacti/ftis.* Lateral view, *fr,* Frontal ; *j-n,* jugal ; *Icr,* lachrymal j *-max,* maxilla ; *<najt₉* nasal ; *pm*| parietal ; *s.oc,* supra-occipital ; *ty,* tympanic. (From Parker and Haswell's *Zoology,)*

out by Z)r. Siernann,[2] who observed that a species occurring in Nicaragua " has almost exactly the same greyish-green colour as *Tillandsia usncoides,* the so-called 'Vegetable Horsehair* common in the district. . . . If it could be shown that it frequented trees covered with that plant . . . there would be a curious case of mimicry between the sloth's hair and the *Tillandsia,* and a good reason why so few of these Sloths are seen." The stomach in the Sloths is complicated in structure, with several chambers ; one of these gives off a long crescent-shaped caecum- The skull of the Sloths agrees in a number of particulars with that of the Anteaters.

[3] Tlio colour fad us in captivity owing to the disappearance of tlie algae.
[a] Iu a letter addressed to Dr. Gray, quoted l>y the la-ttm* in a revision of the Sloths, /Voc. *ZooL Soc.* 1871, p. 428.